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Thioflavin S staining

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An abbreviated version of this protocol was published in Journal of Neuroinflammation in Oct 2020

Tanshinone IIA attenuates neuroinflammation via inhibiting RAGE/NF-κB signaling pathway in vivo and in vitro

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Detailed protocol

Thioflavin S staining includes the following steps. Dye liquor of 1% Thioflavine was prepared and sections picked out from anti-freezing solution were washed three times using PBS in 24-well plates. After washing, the PBS was completely discarded, then dye liquor was added into well for 5 minutes without light. Sections were mounted on a slide and let it dry for a while. Afterwards, slide was placed 75% alcohol about 5-10 seconds to differentiate, and sealed with 50% glycerin. Green plaques can be seen under a fluorescence microscope and the results are obvious in a aged APP/PS1 mouse.The experiment needs to be shielded from light.

How to cite:(Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used)

1. Peng, X. and Yang, W. (2021). Thioflavin S staining. Bio-protocol Preprint. bio-protocol.org/prep1486.
2. Ding, B., Lin, C., Liu, Q., He, Y., Ruganzu, J. B., Jin, H., Peng, X., Ji, S., Ma, Y. and Yang, W.(2020). Tanshinone IIA attenuates neuroinflammation via inhibiting RAGE/NF-κB signaling pathway in vivo and in vitro. Journal of Neuroinflammation 17. DOI: 10.1186/s12974-020-01981-4

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